LATIN IN CURRENT PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS

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1926
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A DISSERTATION

Presented to the

FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
IN CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE
OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

1923

by

LOUISA VIOLA WALKER

1926

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PREFACE

This study was undertaken under the auspices of the American Classical League in its recent national investigation. The compilation of necessary data was made possible by the cooperation of several teachers throughout the country. To them I hereby express my gratitude and to Professor V.A.C. Henmon under whose kind supervision the test was constructed and applied. At the same time I wish to acknowledge a debt of gratitude to Professor M.S. Slaughter and to Miss Frances E. Sabin from whom I drew much inspiration during my study at the University of Wisconsin.

LOUISA VIOLA WALKER

Iowa City, Iowa,
October 12, 1925.

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LATIN OF CURRENT PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS

CHAPTER I—Problem and Field of Investigation

The Problem

In analyzing and selecting objectives for a modernized Latin course in high schools, the committee which is working for the American Classical League felt that the extra curricular reading of the student might well be studied for possible contacts with the Latin language.

The range and frequency of Latin words, phrases and abbreviations in periodicals and newspapers must be known in order to determine whether an understanding of them is a valid objective; second, the correlation of such material summarized, with what is included in the present high school course will show whether the course needs to be changed in case the objective is considered legitimate; finally, the pedagogical value of the data is to be judged from the results of tests given to high school pupils.

The Field of Investigation

The selection of magazines to be used in collecting the data was based largely on a 1919 report of the Audit Bureau of Circulations of Chicago. It is understood that there might be some change in the relative popularity of the magazines since that time.

From the most widely circulated of their list and a few others considered by the committee a list of nineteen magazines was selected for examination. Of these magazines all of the 1921 issues were scanned, except in a very few instances where the missing copies could not be supplied by the publishers. In such cases the same number of the 1922 issues were substituted.

Newspapers were chosen on a basis of circulation and geographical distribution. Two methods were used in the study of these, —1) reading the whole paper in rotation or cycle once a week, or 2) the editorial page daily, each for a period of three months.

Teachers of Latin from all parts of the country kindly cooperated in securing the data. The following is a list of the magazines and of the individual contributions.

American—
Jan.—Dec., Lou Walker, Madison, Wisconsin.

Atlantic—
Jan.—March, Alice McCann, Minneapolis, Minn.
April—June, Elizabeth B. Mathews, Baltimore, Md.
July—August, Lou Walker, Madison, Wisconsin.
Sept.—Dec., (Alice M. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.
(Edith Verran, Roanoke, Virginia.

Century—
Jan.—June, Margaret Montgomery, Indianapolis, Md.
July—Sept., Helen MacGregor, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct.—Dec., Gilbert T. Stocks, Nashville, Tenn.

Colliers,—
Jan.—March, Stella J. Krause, San Diego, Cal.
April—June, Harry L. Sanger, Cincinnati, Ohio.
*April—June, Joseph C. Rockwell, Akron, Ohio.
July—Sept., H. Osborn Ryder, St. Paul, Minn.
Oct., Lou Walker, Madison, Wisconsin.
Nov.—Dec., Sister Mary Paschal, San Rafael, Cal.

Cosmopolitan—
Jan.—June, Lou Walker, Madison, Wisconsin.
July—Sept., Laura B. Woodruff, Oak Park, Ill.
Oct.—Dec., Mrs. Emma Marrin, Omaha, Nebraska.

Delineator—
Jan.—March, Anna K. Lovelace, Houston, Tex.
April—June, Jennie Lewis, Sandusky, Ohio.
July—Sept., Sister Mary Patrick, Bloomington, Ill.
Oct.—Dec., Essie Hill, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Good Housekeeping—
Jan.—March, Helen N. Musselman, Palmerton, Pa.
April and June, Emma Depee, Kansas City, Mo.
May, Mrs. R.A. Tilsch, Houston, Texas.
July—Sept., Lou Walker, Madison, Wisconsin.
Oct.—Dec., Mamie McIntyre, Troy, N.C.

Harpers—
Jan.—March, Edith Wood, Chicago, Illinois.
April—June, Marka Nelson, Hillsboro, Ohio.
Aug.—Dec., Lou Walker, Madison, Wisconsin.

Independent—
Jan.—March, Lou Walker, Madison, Wisconsin.
April and June, May Eakin, Oberlin, Ohio.

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* Such duplications are due to a misunderstanding about whether one of the two would be able to do the work.

May, Lou Walker, Madison, Wisconsin.
July—Sept., May Eakin, Oberlin, Ohio.
Oct.—Dec., Bertha Sturdevant, Birmingham, Ala.

Ladies Home Journal—
Jan.—March, Henrietta Crotty, Webb City, Mo.
April—June, Mae Baker, Beach City, Ohio.
July—Dec., Lou Walker, Madison, Wisconsin.

Life—
Jan.—June, Lou Walker, Madison, Wisconsin.
July—Sept., Alice Lora Persons, La Jolla, Cal.
Oct.—Dec., Helen Plummer, New Harmony, Ind.

Literary Digest—
Jan., Annie Laurie Walker, Fort Worth, Texas.
Feb.—March, Lou Walker, Madison, Wisconsin.
April—June, Harriett A. Warren, Binghampton, Ia.
July—Sept., Augusta Gibbons, Sharon, Pa.
Oct.—Dec., Lou Walker, Madison, Wisconsin.
April—Dec., 1919, Latin plurals of headlines and advertisements, Sister Cammillus, Sinsinawa, Wisconsin.

McCalls—
Jan.—Dec., Lou Walker, Madison, Wisconsin.

Nineteenth Century—
Jan.—March, Roberta Lavender, Austin, Texas.
April, June, Esther M. Van De Water, Los Angeles, Cal.
July—Sept., Hervey S. Robinson, Stockham, Nebr.
Oct.—Dec.,—Frank Ivan Merchant, Cedar Falls, Ia.

Outlook—
Jan.—March, Alma Grace Sitler, Suffern, N.Y.
April—June, Pauline Pritchard, Richmond, Ind.
July—Sept., Edith J. Anderson, Franklin, Ohio.
Oct.—Dec., Lou Walker, Madison, Wisconsin.

Pictorial Review—
Jan.—March, Edla M. Niles, Superior, Wisconsin.
April—June, Lucile McIntyre, Walla Walla, Wash., assisted by Miss Lindener and Miss C. Walker.
July—Sept., Clara H. Lorenzen, Clinton, Iowa.
Oct.—Dec., Lura C. Rau, Long Beach, California.

Popular Science Monthly—
Jan.—March, Kate Fuller, Huntington, W.Va.
Jan.—March, Frank Olson, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
April—June, Lou Walker, Madison, Wisconsin.
July—Sept., Emeline S. McSweeney, Wooster, Ohio.
Oct.—Dec., Lou Walker, Madison, Wisconsin.

Saturday Evening Post—

Jan., Leola Wheeless, Weir, Texas.
Feb.—March, Lou Walker, Madison, Wisconsin.
April, Alice H. Doane, Mansfield, Pa.
May, Mary E. Roosevelt, Decatur, Michigan.
June, Lou Walker, Madison, Wisconsin.
July, Mae Baker, Beach City, Ohio.
August, Lou Walker, Madison, Wisconsin.
September, Beatrice Dunlevy, Hazelton, Pa.
October, Mrs. Myrtle E. Clopton, Dallas, Tex.
November, Anna Byers, Davenport, Iowa.
December, Elinor H. Spicknell, Catonsville, Md.

World's Work—

Jan.—March, Charity Grace, St. Louis, Mo.
April—June, Susan J. Bloesser, Pretty Prairie, Kan.
July—Oct., Lou Walker, Madison, Wisconsin.
Nov.—Dec., Alice E. Rees, Georgetown, Illinois.

NEWSPAPER ASSIGNMENTS

Canton Daily News—

Editorial Page, Sept. 1—Sept.15, Frances Budd, Canton, Ohio.

Charlotte Daily Observer—

Rotation, 1 per week, Oct.—Dec., Rev. Nicholas Bliley, Charlotte, N.C.

Cleveland Plain Dealer—

Rotation, 1 per week, Sept.—Nov., Anna B. Osborn, Cleveland, Ohio.

Columbus Dispatch—

Editorial page, Sept.—Dec., Grace Griffith, Amanda, Ohio.
Rotation, 1 per week, Oct.—Dec., M.T. Rickard, Watkins, Ohio.

Evening Sun—

Editorial page, Sept.—Nov., Grace MacDougall, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

Hornell Evening Tribune Times—

Editorial page, Oct.—Dec., Frances M. Anderson, Hornell, N.Y.

Houston Chronicle—

Editorial page, Oct.—Dec., Pearl C. Penn, Houston, Texas.

Lexington Leader—

Sunday paper, Sept. and Dec., 7 copies, Lucile Harbold, Paris, Kentucky.

Los Angeles Times—

Editorial page, Sept. 11—Dec. 11, Mrs. Doris Bibbins, Los Angeles, Cal.

New York Times—

Editorial page, once per week, Sept.—Dec., Clarence M. Smith, Springfield, Ohio.

St. Paul Dispatch—
Rotation, once per week, Sept.—Dec., Sister Normile, St. Paul, Minn.

Wilmington Every Evening—
One per week, Sept. 15—Dec. 15, Cora A. Pickett, Wilmington, Del.

The material from these various sources has been rechecked only when a question arose in the process of organizing the material. Consequently, while it may not be entirely accurate it is, without doubt, reliable enough for its purpose.

CHAPTER II—Character of the Data

The material collected is grouped under the headings of single words, phrases, abbreviations, and the Latin plurals of English words. From a count based on this study, the following figures are given in the report of the Classical Investigation:† 997 different Latin words, exclusive of 499 Latin words naturalized as English, with a total number of occurrences amounting to 4,513: 38 different Latin abbreviations were found, some of which have been naturalized as English, with a total number of occurrences amounting to 11,245; the plurals of 81 different Latin words with a total number of occurrences amounting to 1,391.

For practical purposes certain eliminations were made from the lists sent in. Scientific phrases and classical allusions are receiving special attention in other studies, hence are excluded from this one. A greater difficulty arises in the elimination of Anglicized Latin words. Because there are borderline words and since a list of the English-Latin words found may be a useful reference, such words, even though excluded from the actual study, are presented below.

The composition of this list is based not only on those words sent in by chance with Latin groups, but on a special examination for the purpose, of the 1921 issues of the Atlantic Monthly.

ENGLISH-LATIN WORD LIST

A	affidavit	amanuensis	apex	aroma
Abdomen	aggressor	ambrosia	apotheosis	asbestos
aborigines	agitator	amoeba	apparatus	asparagus
abscissa	alabaster	anaemia	appendicitis	assessor
acacia	album	anaesthesis	appendix	aster
accelerator	algae	anathema	aquarium	asylum
acceptor	alias	angelus	arbiter	atlas
actor	alibi	animal	arbitrator	auditor
acumen	almanac	animus	arbutus	auditorium
addendum	altar	antenna	ardor	augur
administrator	aluminum	anterior	area	aura
*acon	alumnus	antithesis	arena	aurora

* It will be noted that Greek words carried over into the Latin are included in this list.

† Report of the classical Investigation. Part 1, p. 41.

auspices
automaton
axis

B

bacillus
basilica
basis
begonia
benefactor
bicolor
bonus

C

cactus
cadaver
calliope
callus
camera
campus
cancer
candelabrum
candor
canon
captivator
castor
censor
census
cerebellum
cerebrum
chameleon
chaos
character
chimera
cholera
chorus
chrysanthemum
cinema
circus
citrus
clamor
clangor
climax
coadjutor
cognomen
collector
colon
color
coloratura
colossus
coma
comma
commentator
compendium
competitor
compositor
compressor
conciliator
conductor
confessor
consensus
conservator
consul
contractor
cooperator
cornucopia
crater
creator
creditor
crisis
criterion
crocus
crux
curator
curriculum

D

dahlia
datum
December
decorum
deficit
delirium
dementia
demon
demonstrator
depositor
diagnosis
dictator
dictum
dilemma
diploma
discolor
distributor
divisor
doctor
dogma
drama
duplex
dyspepsia

E

echo
eczema
editor
educator
efflux
effluvium
elector
electron
elevator
emancipator
emphasis
emporium
encyclopedia
enigma
epitome
equator
equilibrium
equinox
era
error
executor
executrix
exemplar
exit
exodus
exterior
exterminator
extra

F

facsimile
factor
fauna
favor
fervor
fiat
flora
focus
formula
forum
fulcrum
fungus
furor

G

gardenia
generator
genesis
genius
genus
geranium
gladiator
glamor
gratis
gymnasium

H

habitat
halcyon
harmonica
harmonium
hepatica
hiatus
hippopotamus
honor
honorarium
horizon
horror
humor
humus
hydrophobia
hyena
hyperbole
hypnosis
hypothesis
hysteria

I

ichneumon
icon
idea
ignoramus
imitator
impetus
impromptu
incisor
incubator
indecorum
index
indicator
inertia
infer
inferior
influx
innuendo
inquisitor
insomnia
inspector
instructor
interest
interim
interior
inventor
investigator
iota
iris
isthmus
item

J

janitor
junior

L

labor
lacuna
languor
larva
larynx
legislator
liberator
limbo
lotus
lyceum

M

magnolia
major
medium
melancholia
memento
memorandum
metamorphosis
metropolis
mica
millenium
minimum
minister

malefactor
mammal
mandamus
mania
manna
marginalia
matrix
mausoleum
maximum
mediator
minor
minus
miser
moderator
modicum
momentum
monitor
motor
mucus
multiplex
murmur
museum

N

naphtha
narcissus
narrator
nasturtium
nebula
nectar
negotiator
nemesis
neuralgia
neurosis
neuter
nexus
nil
November
nostalgia
nostrum
nucleus

O

oasis
October
ode
odium
odor
omen
omnibus
onyx
opera
operator
opium
oppressor
opprobrium
orator
orchestra

P

paean
pallor
panacea
pandemonium
panorama
papyrus
par
paralysis
parenthesis
participator
pastor
pathos
pauper
pendulum
penetrator
peninsula
penumbra
peplum
per
perambulator
perpetrator
persecutor
petroleum
petunia
phaeton
phalanx
phenomenon
platinum
plus
pneumonia
pollen
posse
possessor
posterior
precursor
predecessor
premium
prior
proctor
professor
profit
progenitor
prognosis
propaganda
proscenium
prospectus
protector
proviso
python

Q

quadrennium
quasi
quietus
quondam
quorum
quota

R

rabies
radio
radium
radius
rancor
ratio
recipe
rector
refer
referendum
refrigerator
regalia
regimen
replica
requiem
residuum
retina
rigor
rostrum
rotunda
rumor

S

saliva
sanctum
sanatorium
sanitarium
sarcophagus
sardonyx
sculptor
sector
senator
senior
separator
September
series
serum
servitor
simile
sinister
siren
skeleton
smilax
spatula
species
specimen
spectator
spectrum
speculator
sphinx
spiraea
splendor
sponsor
squalor
stadium
stamen
status
stigma
stimulus
stratum
stupor
stylus
successor
sulphur
super
superior
syllabus
symposium
synopsis
synthesis

T

talcum
tandem
tedium
tenet
tenor
terror
testator
thesis
tiara
torpor
torpedo
tractor
transit
transgressor
translator
tremor
tribunal
tuberculosis
tumor
tutor
tyro

U

ulterior
ultimatum

V

vacuum
valor
vanilla
vapor
ventilator
verbatim
vesper
veto
via
victor
vigor
villa
vim
violator
virago
visa
vista
vortex

W

wisteria

Z

zinnia

CHAPTER III—Analysis of the Data

Frequency Lists

Two explanations are necessary in regard to the presentation of these lists. First, while words occurring singly in the English context are given in whatever form they are used, those occurring in phrases appear in these word-lists as they are found in the dictionary. Their form and syntax has no significance in this chapter. Second, all of the frequency lists have three subdivisions,—1) occurrence of five times or more, 2) occurrence of less than five but more than one, and 3) once only. Their relative importance on a frequency basis is thus apparent.

Certain Latin words are used repeatedly in advertisements but are omitted from the lists proper. Such are Corona typewriters, Delicia ice-cream, Duplex seals, Fenestra steel windo-walls, Lux washing powder, Ponderosa tomatoes, Sanitas wall-covering, Sonora talking machine, Simplex auto-lock, Ultra-Superba Film Company, and Vento-Vacuum cleaners. Ordinary proper names such as Rosa, are also dropped from the word-lists. These are interesting and worthy of incidental remark but hardly more than that.

A few of the following such as desideratum, literatus, and moratorium are used as English, but because their definition is clearer through knowing them as Latin words, they are included here.

1a. Single words occurring five times or more:

aegis 7	durum 13	hominem 2	moratorium 31	regina 6
afflatus 7	ego 35	homo 9	mores 6	stet 14
alter 6	emeritus 22	homunculi 2	nisi 14	terminus 20
aqua 15	ergo 16	ibidem 6	octavus 9	terra 45
consortium 33	est 8	imperium 6	onus 5	toga 12
credo 8	fert 6	incubus 6	opus 6	versus 59
de 5	finis 10	literatus 5	pabulum 5	vigilantes 7
desideratum 8	gloria 20	mater 6	primus,a,um 12	

1b. Single words occurring less than five times but more than once:

adversus 4	auditi 2	boni 4	capitula 2	circa 4
alta 2	avocat 2	Brittanica 2	carissima 3	circum 2
annus 2	bacchante 2	candidus, um 2	caritas 2	cis 2
arcanum 3	basilica 2	capias 2	centesimi 2	concordia 4
audio	bis 3	capita	certiorari 2	concordat 4

contra 2	fasces 2	mehercule 2	quondam 2	tempora 2
corpus 2	felix 3	misericordia 3	redivivus 2	trivium 2
curia 2	fides 2	mons 3	re 2	tuba 2
dixerunt 2	furore 2	mutilati 2	seriatim 3	tumuli 2
dominus 2	Germania 2	nunc 3	simulacrum 3	tunc 2
domo 2	gravamen 3	pax 2	sine 2	vale 2
eheu 2	idem 2	pater 3	sinus 4	venire 3
epistolarum 2	indicia 2	patina 4	sol 3	veritas 3
excelsa, as 2	infra 3	pertinax 2	solatium 2	verus 4
exeunt 4	interregnum 2	placita 2	studio 2	vide 3
expurgatorius 2	lavo 2	qua 4	superba 2	vita 4
extremum 4	maximus 3	quid 2	supra 3	vulgaria 4

1c. Single words occurring once:

abicere	coruscant	gens	municipia	requiescat
aequanimitas	cum	glaucus	nomen	reservatus
aetatis	cura	gratia	notus	sal
aliunde	debitum	haruspex	nova	salarium
ambulando	decem	Hibernia	novem	sanctus
Americana	detritus	Historia	novena	scientia
animalculae	difficile	honori	obiter	scintilla
animula	digitalis	illuminati	octo	scriptoris
anulus	divina	immaculata	odoribus	secundo
aperio	duoviri	imprimis	orbs	septem
aquilo	epos	in	ossa	septimus
arca	excavo	incredibile	passim	sera
arma	exordium	ingenium	pastores	serenissima
arx	expulso	inter	patria	sestertii
astra	familia	inutile	pecus	signo
atrium	fatum	ipso	perfide	silentium
bacchanale	felis	ira	persona	silvaticus
banca	femina	juvenis	pius	simplicissimus
bene	fetus	juventus	plebe	stellata
bigami	fibula	lapsus	plus	summa
blandula	fidele	latebrosissima	poenitentiale	supersedeas
Britannia	fidus	laudabiliter	populares	suprema
caduceus	flagellum	laudans	potens	susurrus
capra	flamen	lectus	praecox	thesaurus
castra	flexus	levitas	praemia	ultima
causa	format	lictor	praesidio	umbra
caveat	forte	liquefacere	praetorium	una
cavo	fortiter	liquidus	principes	universitas
certet	fortunatus	lustrum	purpurea	velox
circenses	frenulum	magnum	quies	vestigia
colonus	fuit	mancipium	radicalis	videlicet
complexio	funeralis	meum	ratione	
concilium	gaudium	mille	rectus	
conspicua	gemini	mittimus	reduces	

2a. Words from phrases occurring five times or more:

a, ab 14
absurdum 12
ad 63
adsum 5
alma 26
alta 6
amicus 5
animus 9
annus 61
ante 24
aut 112
aveo 22
bellum 33
bonus 75
caelum 5
caput 116
casus 5
cathedra 8
causa 9
ceterus 9
charta 34
Christus 6
contra
and
con 13+
corpus 59
cum 17
de 58
deus 23
dico 13
dies 18
do 6
dominus 5
drama 10
ego 15
et 40
e, ex 49
excelsus 19
facio 44
facies 18
fidelis 5
fides 64
genus 15
gloria 12
gratus 21
habeo 50
hic, haec, hoc 8
homo 19
humanus 11
imperium 10
in 88
infinitus 16
inter 5
ipse 7
jus 11
laus 5
lex 6
libet 5
lis 5
locus 9
loquor 5
machina 6
magister 8
magnus 45
Maria 21
mater 29
materia 9
medicus 9
medius 7
meminisse 6
memoria 12
meto 5
meus 11
mirabilis 7
modus 29
morior 5
mors 39
mos 6
mundus 6
muto 12
nascor 6
natura 7
nausea 6
ne 9
nihil, nil 13
nisi 5
nolo 8
non 63
nullus 56
nunc 8
officium 12
omnis 12
operor 9
par 5
pax 17
per 207
persona 31
plus 13
populus 17
possum 8
post 49
primus 19
prius 7
pro 49+
publicus 5
que 10
qui, quae, quod 50
quis, quid 33
rarus 5
reductio 12
religio 10
reor 8
res 22
rosa 7
sapiens 6
se 20
si 7
sic 9
sine 31
sto 5
status 56
sub 10
sum 50
summus 5
suus 14
tantus 5
tempus 18
terra 16
totus 17
transeo 5
tu 28
ultra 7
unus 7
ut 7
vado 5
valor 17
verto 79
via 5
vicis 79
video 6
vinco 5
vir 6
vis 5
vita 8
vivo 26
vivus 5
volo 8
vox 21

2b. Words from phrases occurring less than five times but more than once:

abeo 2
absentia 3
absque 2
Achates 2
ago 2
aliquid 2
alius 3
alter 3
amplus 2
ancilla 2
angustus 2
anima 3
apologia 2
arduus 2
arma 4
ars 3
astra 2
atque 3
avis 4
beatus 3
bene 4
bibo 2
cantor 3
capto 2
Carthago 2
causor 4
caveo 4
centum 3
cinis 2
circenses 2
circulus 2
consummo 2
copula 2
cor 3
crimen 2
culpa 2
curo 2
curro 3
damnum 2
deleo 3
delictus 2
dementia 4
demonstro 3
descensus 2
dextra 2
diabolus 1
disicio 2
disputo 2
dolosus 2
domesticus 2
domus 3
donum 2
dulcis 2
dum 2
ecce 3
ecclesia 2
edo 2
eheu 3
emptor 3
extremus 4
facilis 3
facile 2
falsus 2
fatuus 2
felix 2

fero 3
ferus 4
festino 2
fidus 2
filius 4
firmus 3
fortis 3
Franca 2
fugax 3
fugio 2
gradus 2
gratia 3
gustus 4
haereo 2
Hibernia 3
Hibernicus 2
idea 2
ignis 4
ignotus 2
incognitus 4
index 2
initium 2
injuria 2
inrumpo 2
institutum 2
integer 2
intellectus 2
interim 4
invenio 2
jacio 2
Jerusalem 2
Jesus 2
jubilo 2
judex 2
justitia 2
juvo 2
labor 3
lacrima 4
laetitia 2
lateo 2
laudator 2
lente 2
lingua 3
littera 4
ludo 2
lux 4
mare 3
matrimonium 2
membrum 2
mens 3
monumentum 2
mortuus 4
noster 2
notus 3
novus 2
nox 2
obiter 3
olim 2
opus 2
orbis 3
paco 2
panis 2
paro 2
parens 4
Parnassus 2
pars 4
particeps 2
parvus 2
passus 3
pateo 3
patria 3
pauper 2
pecco 2
pes 2
poeta 2
praecox 4
princeps 3
proprius 2
propter 2
prosequor 2
puer 2
quam 2
quisque 2
quoque 2
quot 2
rado 2
rectus 2
regulus 2
requiesco 4
retro 3
reverto 2
rex 4
rigor 2
Romanus 3
sacer 3
saeculum 3
saluto 2
sanctus 4
sanus 2
satis 4
schola 3
scriptum 3
sed 2
semper 3
senectus 2
senex 2
senilis 2
sensus 2
separatus 2
sero 4
similis 4
situs 3
suggestio 2
suppono 2
symphonia 2
tabula 2
taceo 2
tango 2
teneo 2
ter 3
tergum 2
tertium 2
theologia 2
toga 4
tot 2
trans 2
tunc 4
tyrannus 2
ultimus 2
unanimus 2
venio 3
verbum 4
veritas 3
verus 2
vilis 3
virilis 2
virtus 2
vitiosus 2
vulgus 2

2c. Words from phrases occurring only once:

absum
accido
accuso
adhaereo
advocatus
aedes
Aeneas
aequus
aes
aeternus
aether
Aethiopia
Africanus
Agamemnon
alea
alibi
amplifico
Ancyranum
antecedo
aqua
Arcadia
argumentum
asinus
asper
ater
audax
audio
aurum
Avernus
Bethanus
blandulus
bolshevikus
bolshevisticus
Brittania
calamus
campus
candidus
canis
cano
cedo
cena
certe
circumspicio
civilis
civitas
classicus
claudo
claudus
codex
colloco
coloratura
comitium
concupisco
confusio
congregatio
conscius
contendo
conviva
cortex
credere
crux
cupido
cura
curia
custodio
custos
Danai
decorus
defectus
deficio
demento
detineris
desero
dignitas
dirus
disco
disto
divido
docco
dolorosus
domitor
donec
dono
dormio
duco
duro
Eduardus
eloquentia
emollio
enim

Ennius	hospes	mensa	perdo	salveo
eo	hostis	mirficus	perpetuus	sanguis
epistola	humilis	miser	pietas	sapio
eructo	ibi	mitis	piscator	Sathanas
etiam	idem	mitto	podager	satur
Europaeus	ille	mobilis	poena	scabies
excito	illuminatio	moderor	poeticus	scholar
exemplum	immemor	mons	pollex	scibilis
exeo	immortalis	monstrum	pono	scio
expello	impero	motus	pons	scriptor
experimentum	imprimo	muliebris	posterior	securus
expurgatorius	incedo	mulier	praefectus	sed
extendo	incendium	multum	praeterea	semen
exulto	indico	Narcissus	pretium	semita
faber	indigens	nec	primulus	sempiternus
fagus	infernus	nefastus	privilegium	senatus
fallo	inertia	negativus	proficio	sententia
fames	infidelis	nescio	propago	sentio
familia	ingenuus	nix	propono	sequor
fas	inquiro	nocturnus	proximus	servus
fatum	intervallum	noster	pudor	sexus
fauces	intra	numquam	puella	siccus
fax	ira	nuptiae	purpureus	sidus
femina	is	nutrix	quaero	signum
ferox	jaceo	oblitus	quamvis	silentium
fideliter	jam	oblivio	quantuscumque	sinister
filia	jubeo	occupo	quatenus	sinuo
flagrans	jucundus	oculus	quicumque	socius
flamma	judico	odium	quidam	solidus
foedus	juro	omen	quidquid	Soracte
fons	justus	operati	quod	species
forma	largus	ora	quondam	splendide
fortuna	Latinus	Oratorius	quoniam	statuo
frumentum	laudo	orno	ratio	stemma
fungor	leo	ordino	recubo	studeo
furor	liber	orientalis	refero	studium
gaudium	loco	origo	Reformator	suadeo
genius	longus	ornio	refugium	subvenio
gens	lumen	Osce	regina	supremus
gero	lunaticus	otium	regnum	sursum
Graece	lusus	ovum	repente	systema
grammaticus	magistratus	paro	requies	taedium
gravis	magnificus	pater	requiro	talio
haud	malus	pauci	resurgo	tegmen
Hercules	manus	Paulinus	retalio	tellus
Hibernus	Martia	pavor	rudis	theologicus
Hispanicus	martyr	peccator	saltus	Thule
horrendus	mendax	pendeo	salus	timeo

torus	triplex	ubinam	vagulus	vigil
totidem	Tros	unguis	valeo	vigilo
traho	tumba	ursus	vanitas	vinculum
tremor	turga	utilis	verto	virgo
tres	tutus	vacuus	vestio	volo
tribuo	Tyrius	vae	victrix	

3a. Latin Plurals occurring Five times or more:

addenda 5	bacilli 23	fungi 20	narcissi 6
agenda 62	bacteria 44	genera 5	nebulae 6
algae 6	bases 18	genii 10	paraphernalia 7+
alumnae 203	candelabra 7	gladioli 14	phenomena 75
alumni 165	crises 26	impedimenta 12	sanatoria 8
analyses 9	curricula 11	insignia 37	stamina 35
antennae 23	data 282	larvae 23	stimuli 21
auspices 5	dicta 8	literati 14	strata 47
axes 5	formulae 23	memoranda 39	vertebrae 9

3b. Latin Plurals Occurring Less than Five Times But More Than Once:

alumina 2	desiderata 2	indices 2	synopses 4
appendices 3	excreta 2	memorabilia 4	syntheses 3
apices 2	foci 4	papyri 2	theses 4
automata 2	hypotheses 2	parentheses 2	ultimata 2
criteria 4	illiterati 2	spectra 3	viscera 2

3c. Latin Plurals Occurring Once Only:

antipodes	emporia	mammalia	sanitaria
arcana	encyclopediae	maxima	sedilia
colossi	gymnasia	metamorphoses	styli
crania	honoraria	minutiae	syllabi
cumuli	incubi	neuroses	
diagnoses	lacunae	paralyses	
effluviae	lustra	radii	

4a. Abbreviations Occurring Five Times or More:

A.B. 343	et al. 29	L L.D. 133	per cent. 3110+
A.D. 111	etc. 1185	L L.M. 7	Ph. D. 260
A.M. 310	ibid. 12	Litt. D. 75	p.m. 3030
a.m. 1714	i.e. 95	L.H.D. 20	pro tem. 5
D.D. 219	lb. 319	m. 32	P. S. 23
e.g. 13	L L.B. 46	M.D. 124	

4b. Abbreviations Occurring Less Than Five Times But More Than Once:

ad lib. 3	D.M.D. 2	Litt. B. 2
B.M. 2	incog. 2	Ph. B. 4
B. Sc. 4	infra dig. 2	seq. 3

4c. Abbreviations Occurring Once Only:

a.d.	n.b.	q. v.
aetat.	P.P.S.	Sc. D.

5. Phrases are not arranged according to their varying frequency, but in groups according to their content. The groups are religious, legal, literary—including quotations, titles of books and poems,—one of proverbs and mottoes, another of phrases commonly used, and a final group of miscellaneous left-overs.

a.) Religious,—
absit omen 1
Adeste Fideles 5
advocatus diaboli 1
Aedes Christi 1
ancilla theologiae 1
aut deus aut non bonus 1
Ave Maria 21
beati mites 1
bene dicite 1
Bethanus audax 1
civitas Dei 1
corpus Christi 4
Deo gratias 1
Deo volente 1
Deum Meumque Jus 1
Deus laudem 1
Deus vult 1
Dominus illuminatio mea 1
Ecce Deus 1
Ecce Homo 1
Ecce signum 1
Et factum est, cum consummasset Jesus verba haec 1
ecclesia alterius orbis 1
filioque 1
Gloria Dei 1
Gloria in Excelsis 4
Gratia Domini nostri Jesu Christi cum omnibus vobis 1
index expurgatorius 1
in excelsis 2
Ite—missa est. 1
Jubilate Deo 2
non nobis, Domine 1
nunc dimittis 2
O Deus, quantumcumque vis pone me hic a sinistris ut ibi collocer ad dextram. 1
odium theologicum 1
Paradisi Gloria 1
pax Ecclesiae 1
peccavimus 2
privilegium Paulinum 1
Quoniam ipsorum est regnum caelorum 1
refugium peccatorum 1
retro me 2
Retro me, Sathanas 1
Sacra Congregatio 1
sanguis martyrum, semen ecclesiae 1
sequi deum 1
Si non proposuero Jerusalem in principiis laetitiae meae—1
Si oblitus fuero tui Jerusalem—1
Stabat Mater 3
Te Deum 9
Te Deum Laudamus 1
Veni, Domine Jesu 1
Venite Exultemus 1
Verbum Sempiternum 1
via crucis 1

b). Legal,—
ad litem 4
a mensa et toro 1
a vinculo matrimoni 1
Caveat emptor 3
corpus delicti 1
damnum absque injuria 2
de facto 31
de jure 9
de lunatico inquirendo 1
De minimus non curat lex. 1

dies nefasti 1
dies non 1
do ut des 2
Lex vigilantibus non dormientibus subvenit. 1
lis pendens 1
locus standi 1
malum in se 1
modus vivendi 19
nolle contendere 1
nolle prosequi 2
nolle (prossed) 1
ex parte 2
ex post facto 7
habeas corpus 48
in capite 1
in re 1
in solido 1
ipsa lege 1
jus civile 1
lex talionis 1
Non est inventus 2
obiter dicta 3
particeps criminis 2
posse comitatus 2
pro re nata 4
Qui haeret in litera haeret in cortice. 1
res judicata 1
retalionis lex 1

c) Literary,—
aes triplex 1—Horace
Amicus Plato sed magis amica Veritas 1—In Don Quixote
Amplificare rem ornando est summa laus eloquentiae. 1—Cicero
Animula, Vagula, Blaudula—Hadrian
Apologia pro Vita Sua 1—Hieronymus
Arma Puerumque—title of story
Arma virumque cano. —Vergil
atra cura 1—Horace
auri sacra fames 1—Vergil
Aut Erasmus aut diabolus 1—ascribed to James Boswell
Caelum non animum mutant. 1—Horace
Caelum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt. 2—Horace
Cave canem. 1—Petronius
Cedant arma togae. 1—Cicero
cenae deorum 1—Horace
codex studentium 1
conviva satur 1—Horace
current calamo 1
Delenda est. 1—
Delenda est Carthago. 2—Cato
De Nuptiis et Concupiscentia I. 10, et alibi. 1—Reference to works of St. Augustine.
De omni re scibili et quibusdam aliis 1—the first part, one of the theses of Pico of Mirandola to which Voltaire has wittily added 'et de quibusdam aliis.'
De Senectute 1—title of story in periodical.
Disjecta membra 2—Usual misquotation of Horace
Donec gratus eram tibi 1—Horace
Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. 1—Horace
Eheu fugaces 3—Horace
Ennius tria corda habere sese dicebat quod loqui—
Graece et Osce et Latine sciebat. 1—Aulus Gellius
Epistolarum Libri—Cassiodorus
Erant Enim Piscatores 1—title of story in periodical
Eructavit cor meum. 1—Psalms
Et ego in Arcadia fui. 1
Et ego in Arcadia 1
Excitat auroram. 1
facilis descensus 1
Facilis est descensus Averno. 1—Vergil does not use 'est'.
fallentis semita vitae 1—Horace
Fas est ab hoste doceri. 1—Ovid
Felices ter et amplius quos irrupta tenet copula. 2—Horace
fidus Achates 2—Vergil
Haec olim meminisse juvabit. 2—Vergil
iam rude donatus 1—Horace
Idearum Operaticium Idea 1—Marci
ignoti nulla cupido 1—Ovid

Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes
Emmolliunt mores nec sinuisse feros. 1—Ovid slightly misquoted
Institutio Oratoria 1—Quintilian
integer vitae 1—Horace
Jacta est alea. 1—Caesar
Largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit purpureo. 1—Vergil
laudator temporis acti 2—Horace
litterae humaniores 3
locus classicus 1
Lusisti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti,
Tempus abire tibi est. 2—Horace
magnum opus 2—Horace
magnus ab integro saeclorum nascitur ordo. 1—Vergil
mens aequa in arduis 1—Horace
mens sana 1—Juvenal
mirabile dictu 7—Vergil
moderatus in rebus 1—Cicero
monstrum horrendum 1—Vergil
Monumentum Ancyranum 1—Augustus
Natura rerum quae sit 1
Nihil est miserius quam animus hominis conscius. 1—Plautus
Nihil habeo quod accusem senectutem. 1—Gorgias
Nos Immortales 1—title of poem
Numquam poeta nisi podager 1—Ennius
Occupet extremum scabies. 1—Horace
omne ignotum pro magnifico 1—Tacitus
OTempora, O Mores ! 5—Cicero
O Tempora ! 1
Pacata Hibernia 2—Thos. Stafford
panem et circenses 2—Juvenal
per ignis suppositos cineri doloso 1—Horace
suppositos cineri doloso 1
Persicos odi 1—Horace
poeticus Narcissus 1
Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? 1—Juvenal
Quo Vadis 4—Sienkiewicz
rara avis 4—Horace
Raro antecedentem scelestum deseruit pede Poena claudo. 1—Horace
recubans sub tegmine fagi 1—Vergil
Reformatores Studii 1
Religio Magistri 8—title of story in periodical
res angusta, ae 2—Horace
Salus populi suprema lex 1—Cicero quotes from Twelve Tables
Securus judicat orbis terrarum. 1—St. Augustine
Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat. 1—Vergil
Sidera terra ut distant et flamma mari,
sic utile recto. 1—Lucan.
splendide mendax 1—Horace
sub specie aeternitatis 2—Spinoza
Summa Theologiae 1—Thos. Aquinas
Sunt lachrymae rerum. 1
lacrimae rerum 1
Systema Naturae 1—title of book
Tantae—ne Animis 2—poem
Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum. 1—Lucretius
Tempora mutantur. 1—The usual misquotation of Borbonius
terque quaterque beatus 1—Vergil
Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. 1—Vergil
Tros Tyriusque 1—Vergil
tu quoque 2—Caesar
Ubinam gentium sumus ? 1—Cicero
Ultima Thule—Seneca
Vade mecum 1—guide-book for tourists
Vae victis! 1—Livy
Veni, vidi, vici. 2—Ceasar
Vides ut alta stet nive candidum Soracte. 1—Horace
Virginibus puerisque 1—Horace
Vir pietate gravis 1—Vergil
Vivere fortes ante Agamemnona. 1—Horace

d) Proverbs and Mottoes,—
Ad astra per aspera 1
Aliquid latet quod non patet. 2
Audi, vide, tace si vis vivere in pace. 1
Comitium, vox populi 1
Corpora sicca durant. 1

De gustibus non est disputandum. 2
De gustibus 2
De mortuis nil nisi bonum 3
nil nisi bonum 1
De vivis, quamvis facile et jucundum loqui, melius et tutius est tacere. 1
Divide—et impera 1
Dum vivimus, vivamus. 2
E pluribus unum 6
Esse quam videri 1
Esto perpetua 1
Excelsior 13
Ex nihilo nihil fit. 1
Ex nihilo 1
Ex pede Herculem 1
Ex ungue leonem 1
Fata volentem ducunt, nolentem trahunt. 1
Festina lente. 2
Fiat experimentum in copore vili. 1
Fides et Justitia 2
Gradus ad Parnassum 2
Ignis servus, non dominus 1
Labor omnia vincit. 3
Lux et Veritas 2
Magistratus indicat virum. 1
Natura non facit saltum. 1
Nihil est in sensu quod non fuerit prius in intellectu,
Nihil est in intellectu quod non fuerit prius in sensu. 1
Otium cum dignitate 1
Patens ingenio campus 1
Per ardua ad astra 1
Poeta nascitur, non fit. 1
Pro Deo, rege et patria, Hibernia, unanimis 1
Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat. 1
Quem te deus esse jussit, et humana qua parte locatus es in re 1
Qui non proficit, deficit. 1
Quot gentes, tot sententiae 1
Resurgam ! 1
Semper paratus 1
Sic semper tyrannis. 2
Sic transit gloria mundi. 2
Sic transit gloria 2
Similia similibus curantur. 1
Similia similibus 1
Si momumentum requires, circumspice. 1
Sine animo revertendi 2
Sit lux, pax quodcumque bonum tibi, hospes amice. 1
Si vis pacem para bellum,
Si vis bellum para pacem. 1
Sursum corda 1
Tempus fugit. 1
Tibi seris, tibi memtis. 5
Unus quisque faber sit fortunae suae. 1
Ut filii lucis incedite. 1
Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur. 1
Virtus non stemma. 1
Vox populi non est vox dei. 1

e) General,—
ab initio 2
ad caelum, ad inferna 1
ad captandum 1
ad captandum vulgus 1
ad hoc 1
ad infinitum 16
ad interim 4
ad libitum 5
ad loquendum 1
ad nauseam 5
ad personam, ad turgam, ad nauseam 1
ad quem 2
ad referendum 1
ad valorem 17
a fortiori 2
alma mater 26
alter ego 2
anima mundi 3
anno Domini 2
ante bellum 12
ante mortem 8
a posteriori 1
argumentum ad 1
ars longa 1
ars magna 1
bona fide 60
caput mortuum 1

casus belli 4
casus foederis 1
causa causans 4
causa mortis 3
ceteris paribus 1
corpus sanum 1
corpora vilia 1
credite mihi 1
de causa mortis 1
dementia praecox 4
de novo 2
de propaganda fide 1
deus ex machina 6
dramatis personae 9
(elixir) vitae 2
et cetera 8
ex animo 1
ex cathedra 8
exempli gratia 1
exeunt omnes 1
ex officio 11
ex tempore 3
facile princeps 2
filius nullius 1
fons et origo 1
functus officio — 1 (rude iam donatus)
gaudium vobiscum 1
genus homo 4
genius loci 1
genii loci 1
hic jacet 1
homo sapiens 6
ignis fatuus 2
imperium in imperio 4
imprimatur 1
in absentia 3
in aeternum 1
in extenso 1
in extremis 4
in imperio 1
in imperium 1
in loco parentis 4
in media 1
in media re 2
in medias res 2
in memoriam 12
in propria persona 1
in situ 3
in statu quo or status quo 50
in statu quo ante 2
status quo ante 3
inter alia 2
inter se 2
in tot 16
intra species 1
in vacuo 1
ipse dixit 1
locum tenens 1
lusus naturae 1
Magna Charta 34
magna cum laude 1
mare clausum 1
materia medica 9
maxima cum laude 1
memento mori 3
memento vivere 1
mobile vulgus 1
modus operandi 9
motu proprio 1
mutatis mutandis 4
ne plus ultra 7
nolens volens 1
non est 4
non possumus 5
non sequitur 1
nota bene 3
nunc pro tunc 4
orbis terrarum 1
pari passu 3
paterfamilias 1
pax vobiscum 6
per annum 59
per capita 115
per centum 3
per contra 4
per diem 7
per se 17
persona grata 11
persona non grata 8
pollice verso 1
pons asinorum 1
post bellum 15
post mortem 24
post scriptum 3
prima facie 18

primus inter pares 1
pro (and) con 9+
pro bono publico 3
pro forma 1
pro patria 1
pro rata 8
pro tanto 1
pro tempore 1
quid nunc 2
quid pro quo 11
quod erat demonstrandum 1
erat demonstrandum 2
quo modo 1
reductio ad absurdum 12
sanctum sanctorum 2
sine die 8
sine qua non 21
sub rosa 6
sub silentio 1
sui generis 9
summa cum laude 1
summum bonum 2
suo tempore 1
tabula rasa 2
taedium vitae 1
terra firma 3
terra incognita 3
terrae incognitae 1
tertium quid 1
tertium quid pro quo 1
ultima ratio 1
vera causa 1
vice versa 79
vis a tergo 2
viva voce 3
vobiscum 2
vox humana 7
vox populi 6

f) Miscellaneous,—
Aeneas Africanus 1
Albertus Magnus 1
amicus curiae 1
ancilla rei publicae 1
apologia Bolshevistica 1
aut (Scissors) aut nullus 54—Life
bona fides 1
circulus vitiosus 2
corpus separatum 2
dies irae 1
dira coloratura 1
Domitores Britannia 1
dramatis bolshevikae 1
dulce donum 1
ex animo scriptoris 1
feminae priores 1
ferae naturae 3
furor loquendi 1
genus homo domi 1
Hiberniores ipsis Hibernicis 1
homo Americanus 1
homo Europaeus 1
homo Hispanicus 1
homo orientalis 1
idem sentire de re publica 1
ipsissima verba 1
justum pretium 1
lachrimae Aethiopiae 1
lachrimae puellarum 1
lingua Franca 1
linguae Francae 1
Magna Graecia 1
magna cum vi 1
magno nec proximus intervallo 1
magnum tempus 1
magnus homo 1
mare nostrum 1
Martia Victrix 1
matrimonium consummatum est 1
mea culpa 2
media via 2
Morituri salutamus 1
non expedit 1
non humili tantum loco sed etiam vili 1
nox ante 1
nox erat 1
Oblivioni detur dextra mea. 1
Omne vivum ex ovo 1
omnes rectum 1
omnia in domo 1
partibus infidelibus 1
parvum in multo 1
pavor nocturnus 1
pax Americana 1
pax Brittanica 3

pax Romana 2
persona gratissima 1
praefecti Vigilium 1
primula veris 1
pro mirifico 1
Proh Pudor! 1
propter defectum sexus 1
propter virtutem suam 1
qua opera 1
quatenus 1
quicquid id est 1
quid multa 1
quot filii (et filiae), tot voces 1
religio grammatici 1
res gestae 1
res populi 1
rex quondam, rexque futurus 1
rigor mortis 2
saecula saeculorum 1
Salve Regina! 1
scholares pauperes et indigentes 1
Schola Cantorum 3
semi-graecus 1
senatus populusque Romanus 1
senex quaerens institutum vitae 1
senex de Monte 1
socii unanimi 1
spiritus frumenti 1
stigmata laudis 2
Symphonia Domestica 2
Terra Alta 5—name of place
Terra Nova 1—name of ship
toga muliebris 1
toga virilis 2
totidem verbis 1
tremor senilis 1
ursus ferox 1
ut accidit 1
via dolorosa 1
Via (Dollarosa) 1
via negativa 1
Via Sacra 1
via vanitatis 1
vidimus tantum 1
vir bonus 2
vis inertiae 1
vita sexualis 1
vox-et praeterea nihil 1

CHAPTER IV—Correlations with Lodge's[1] and Henmon's[2] Word-Lists, with Lohr's[3] Form, and Byrne's[4] Syntax Lists.

I. Comparison with Lodge's Word-List

a) The following words are common to the two lists. The words in Lodge's book, but not included in his selected 2000 are set in from the margin. In cases where the word of the periodical list is not exactly the same as the one in Lodge's but varies only in form, the two are placed side by side—the Lodge word following.

a, ab
abeo
abicio
absum
accido
accuso
ad
adhaereo-adhaeresco
adsum
adversus
advocatus—advoco
aedes
aequus
aes
aetas
aeternus
aether
afflatus-afflo
ago
alea
aliquis
alius
almus
alter
altus
amicus
amplifico
amplus
angustus
anima
animalculae-animal
animula—anima
animus
annus
ante
antecedo
aperio
aqua
aquilo
arcanum
arduus
argumentum
arma
ars
arx
asper
astrum
ater
atque
atrium
audax
audio
aurum
aut
avis
avoco
bacchanale-bacchor
bacchor
beatus
bellum
bene
bibo
bis
blandulus-blandus
bonus
caelum
candidus
canis
cano
cantor-cano
capio
capitula-caput
capra
capto
caput
caritas
carus
castra

[1] Vocabulary of High School Latin—Lodge.

[2] The Measurement of Ability in Latin—Henmon. Jour. of Educ. Psych., Nov. and Dec. 1917.

[3] A Latin Form Test for High Schools, Pts. I and II—Lohr. High School Jour. Vol. I, 7 and 8.

[4] The Syntax of High School Latin—Byrne.

casus
causa
causor-causa
caveo
cavo
cedo
ceno
centesimi-centum
centum
certe-certus
certo
ceterus
cinis
circa
circulus
circum
circumspicio
circus
cis
civilis
civitas
claudo
claudus
colloco
colonus
comitium
complexio-complector
concilium
concordia
concordo-concordia
concupisco
confusio-confundo
congregatio-congrego
conscius
conspicuus-conspicio
contendo
contra
conviva-convivium
copula
cor
corpus
cortex
corusco
credo
crimen
culpa
cum
cupido
cura
curia
curo
curro
custodio
custos
damnum-damno
de
debeo
decem
decorus
defectus-deficio
deficio
deleo
dementia
demento-dementia
demonstro
descensus
desero
desidero
detineo
detritus-detrimentum
deus
dextra
dico
dies
digitalis-digitus
difficilis
dignitas
dira
disco
disicio
disputo
disto
divido
divinus
do
doceo
dolosus-dolus
domesticus
dominus
domitor-dominor
domus
donec
dono
donum
dormio
duco
dulcis
dum
duro
durus
ecce
edo
ego
eloquentia-eloquor
emptor-emo
enim
eo
epistola
ergo
eructo
et
e, ex
excavo-cavo
excelsus
excito
exemplum
exeo
exordium
expello
experimentum-experior
exsul
extendo
extremus
exulto
faber
facies
facilis
facio
fagus
fallo
falsus
fames
familia
fas
fascis
fatum
fatuus-for
fauces
fax
felix
femina
fero
ferox
ferus

festino
fetus
fibula
fidelis
fideliter-fidelis
fides
fidus
filia
filius
finis
fio
firmus
flagellum
flagro
flamen
flamma
flexus-flecto
foedus
fons
forma
forte
fortis
fortuna
fortunatus
frenulum-frenum
frumentum
fugax-fugio
fugio
fungor
funeralis-funus
furor
gaudium
geminus
gens
genus
gero
glaucus
gloria
gradus
gratia
gratus
gravamen-gravo
gravis
gustus-gusto
habeo
haereo
haruspex
haud
hic
homo
homunculus-homo
honor
horreo
hospes
hostis
humanus
humilis
ibi
ibidem
idem
ignis
ignotus
ille
immemor
imperium
impero
imprimis-primus
imprimo
incedo
incendium
incognitus
incredibilis
incubus-incubo
index
indicium
indico
inertia-iners
infernus
infidelis-fidelis
infinitum
infra
ingenium
ingenuus
initium
injuria
institutum
integer
intellectus-intellego
inter
interim
intervallum
intra
inutilis
invenio
ipse
ira
irrumpo
jaceo
jacio
jam
jubeo
jucundus
judex
judico
juro
jus
justitia
justus
juvenis
juventus
juvo
labor
lacrima
laetitia
lapsus
largus
latebrosus
lateo
laudabiliter-laudo
laudator-laudo
laudo
laus
lavo
lego
lente-lentus
leo
levitas
lex
liber,libri
libet
limbus
lingua
liquefacio
liquidus
lis
littera
litteratus
loco
locus
longus
loquor
ludo
lumen
lustrum

lusus-ludo
lux
machina
magister
magistratus
magnificus
magnus
malus
manus
mare
mater
materia
matrimonium
medicus-medicatus
medius
mehercule
membrum
memini
memoria
mendax
mens
mensa
meto
meus
mille
mirabilis
miser
misericordia
mitis
mitto
mobilis
moderor
modus
mons
monstrum
monumentum
morior
mors
mos
motus
muliebris-mulier
mulier
multus
municipium
muto
nascor
natura
ne
nec
nefastus-nefas
nescio
nihil
nisi
nix
nocturnus
nolo
nomen
non
nosco
noster
novem
novenus-novem
novus
nox
nullus
numquam
nunc
nuptiae
obiter-obeo
oblivio
obliviscor
occupo
octavus
octo
oculus
odium
odor
officium
olim
omen
omnis
onus
operatix-operor
operor
opus
orbis
ordino-ordo
ordo
origo
orno
os
ossa
otium
ovum
pabulum
paco
par
parens
paro
pars
particeps
parvus
passim
passus
pastor
pateo
pater
patria
pauci
pauper
pavor
pax
pecco
pecus
pendeo
per
perdo
perfidus
perpetuus
persona
pertinax-pertinacia
pes
pietas
piscator-piscis
pius
poena
poenitentialis-paenitet
poeta
poeticus-poeta
pollex
pono
pons
popularis
populus
possum
post
posterus
potens-potentia
praefectus
praemium
praesidium
praeterea
pretium
primus

primulus-primus
princeps
prior
pro
proficio
propago
prope
propono
propter
prosequor
publicus
pudor
puella
puer
purpureus
quaero
quam
quamvis
quantuscumque
que
qui, quae, quod
quicumque
quidam
quies
quisque
quisquis
quod
quondam
quoniam
quoque
quot
rado
rarus
ratio
rectus
recubo
reductio-reduco
redux
refero
refugium-refugio
regina
regnum
regulus-rex
religio
reor
repente
requies
requiesco
requiro
res
reservo
resurgo
retro
reverto
rex
rosa-roseus
sacer
saeculum
sal
saltus
salus
saluto
salveo
sanctus
sanguis
sanus
sapio
satis
satur-saturo
scibilis-scio
scientia
scintilla
scribo
scriptor
secundus
securus
sed
semen
semita
semper
sempiternus
senatus
senectus
senex
senilis-senex
sensus
sententia
sentio
separatus-separo
septem
septimus
sequor
serenus
seriatim-series
sero
serus
servus
si
sic
siccus
sidus
signum
silentium
silvaticus-silva
similis
simplex
simulacrum
sine
sinister
sinuo
sinus
situs
socius
sol
solidus
solatium
species
spiritus
splendide-splendidus
statuo
status
stellatus
sto
studeo
studium
suadeo
sub
subvenio
sui
sum
superbus
supersedeo
superus
suppono
supra
suus
tabula
taceo
taedium-taedet
tango
tantus
tegmen
tellus
tempus

teneo
ter
tergum
terminus
terra
tertius
thesaurus
timeo
toga
torus
tot
totidem
totus
traho
trans
transeo
tremor
tres
tribuo
triplex
trivium
tu
tuba
tumulus
tunc
tutus
tyrannus
ubinam
ultimus
ultra
umbra
unanimus
unguis
unus
ursus-ursa
ut
utilis
vacuus
vado
valeo
vanitas-vanus
velox
venio
verbum
veritas
verto
verus
vestigium
vestio
via
vicis (gen.:no nom.)
videlicet
video
vigiles
vigilo
vilis
vinco
vinculum
vir
virgo
virilis
virtus
vis
vita
vitiosus-vitium
vivo
vivus
volo
volucris
vox
vulgaria-vulgus
vulgus

b) Remaining words not found in Lodge list:

absentia
absque
absurdus
Achates
aegis
aequanimitas
Aethiopia
Africanus
Agamemnon
alibi
aliunde
ambulo
Americanus
ancilla
Ancyranus
anulus
apologia
arca
Arcadia
asinus
aveo
Avernus
banca
basilica
Bethanus
bigami
bolshevikus
Bolshevisticus
Brittanica
Britannia
caduceus
calamus
Carthago
cathedra
certioro
Charta
Christus
circenses
classicus
codex
coloratura
consortium
consummo
crux
Danai
diabolus
delictus
drama
duoviri
ecclesia
Eduardus
eheu
emeritus
emollio
Ennius
epos
Europaeus
expurgatorius
felis
formo
Franca
Germania
Graece
grammaticus
Hercules
Hibernia

Hibernicus	negativus	sestertius
Hispanicus	oratorius	sexus
Historia	orientalis	Soracte
idea	Osce	stemma
illuminatio	panis	suggestio
immaculatus	Parnassus	sursum
indignus	patina	susurrus
inquiro	Paulinus	symphonia
interregnum	podager	systema
Jerusalem	praecox	talio
Jesus	privilegium	theologicus
jubilo	radicalis	theologia
Latine	redivivus	Thule
lunaticus	reformator	Tros
mancipium	retalio	tumba
Maria	rigor	turga
martyr	Romanus	Tyrius
mirificus	rudis	universitas
moratorium	salarium	vae
mundus	Sathanas	vagulus
mutilo	scabies	valor
Narcissus	schola	
nausea	scholar	

Of this list the following only were found to occur three times or more in the vocabulary of this study:

absentia	consortium	mundus
absurdus	drama	nausea
aegis	eheu	patina
aveo	emeritus	praecox
cathedra	Hibernia	Romanus
Charta	Maria	schola
Christus	moratorium	

A glance at this group impresses one with the small difference between the vocabulary of Latin in current periodicals and that in the literature now read in high schools. However, it is very probable that many of the words which differ in form only, would not be recognized without special study of these variations.

The preceding comparison was made with all the words of the Lodge text, not alone with the selected 2000. The words given below appeared three times or more in periodicals and are named by Lodge, but not among the 2000.

1. Single words:

afflatus	infra	terminus
arcanum	litteratus	toga
gravamen	misericordia	veritas
ibidem	pabulum	
incubus	seriatim	

2. In phrase context:

dementia	machina	rosa
fidelis	medicus	situs
gustus	meto	status
incognitus	operor	toga
infinitus	persona	valor
lis	requiesco	veritas

II. Comparison with Henmon word-list.

Henmon's standard vocabulary test is made up of words common to thirteen recent or widely used beginner's Latin texts and to the texts of Caesar, Cicero, and Vergil each, as recorded in Lodge's vocabulary. 239 such words are found and an additional list of 80 common only to the thirteen beginner's books. The following is a comparison with each of the two lists.

1. Words found in periodical list and list of 80:

bene	natura	septimus
facile	nolo	sub
frumentum	plus	summus
liber	proximus	trans
magis	quidam	transeo
mons	septem	ultimus

2. Words of periodical list found in that of 239:

ab	capio	dies	fero
ad	caput	difficilis	fides
aliquis	castra	do	filia
alius	causa	domus	filius
alter	centum	duco	finis
amicus	civitas	dum	fio
animus	contendo	ego	fortis
annus	corpus	ea	fortuna
ante	cum	et	gero
arma	de	etiam	gratia
atque	debeo	ex	gravis
audio	decem	extremus	habeo
bellum	deus	facilis	hic
bonus	dico	facio	homo

hostis	mos	pons	signum
humilis	multus	populus	similis
iam	ne	possum	sine
ibi	neque	posterus	sui
ignis	nihil	post	sum
ille	nisi	primus	superus
imperium	nomen	princeps	suus
impero	non	pro	tantus
in	noster	prope	tempus
injuria	novem	puer	teneo
inter	novus	quam	timeo
ipse	nox	que	totus
idem	nullus	qui	tres
is	nunc	quis	tu
jubeo	occupo	quisque	unus
locus	omnis	quod	ut
longus	opus	regnum	venio
lux	pars	res	via
magnus	parvus	satis	video
malus	passus	scio	vinco
manus	pater	secundus	vir
mater	pauci	sed	virtus
meus	pax	senatus	vis
mille	per	sequor	vita
mitto	pes	servus	volo
mors	pono	si	

Of these words the following occur less than three times in the periodical lists:

capio	hostis	nomen	quod
castra	humilis	novem	regnum
civitas	ibi	nox	scio
contendo	ille	occupo	secundus
debeo	impero	parvus	sed
decem	injuria	pauci	senatus
difficilis	jam	pes	sequor
dum	jubeo	pono	servus
eo	longus	pons	signum
etiam	malus	posterus	teneo
filia	manus	prope	timeo
fortuna	mille	puer	tres
gero	mitto	quam	
gravis	neque	quisque	

These words only serve to illustrate the difference between words common to the Latin high school course and those more frequently mixed with English.

III. Comparison with Lohr Form List.

In a study of 16 First-year Latin books, Lohr finds the average number of lessons devoted to each form in the following proportion:

	Average No. of Lessons		Average No. of Lessons
1. Subjunctive Mood	4.8	20. 4th Declension	1.0
2. 3rd Declension	4.8	21. 5th Declension	1.0
3. Passive Voice	4.4	22. Irregular Adj.	1.0
4. Irregular Verbs	3.4	23. Comparison Adv.	1.0
5. 2nd Declension	2.7	24. Gerund	1.0
6. 1st Conjugation	2.6	25. Imperative Mood	1.0
7. 2nd Conjugation	2.3	26. 3rd Conj. Verbs-io	1.0
8. Demonstrative Pron.	2.0	27. Relative Pronoun	.9
9. Comparison Adj.	2.0	28. Compounds Sum	.8
10. Participles	2.0	29. Possessive Adj.	.8
11. 3rd Conjugation	1.9	30. Indefinite Pronoun	.8
12. Verb-Sum	1.9	31. Personal Pronoun	.8
13. 1st Declension	1.8	32. Supine	.6
14. 4th Conjugation	1.5	33. Interrogative Pronoun	.6
15. Adj. 3rd Declension	1.5	34. Impersonal Verbs	.5
16. Adj. 1st and 2nd Declension	1.5	35. Periphrastic	.5
17. Infinitive	1.3	36. Reflexive Pronoun	.5
18. Deponent Verbs	1.3	37. Intensive Pronoun	.4
19. Numerals	1.3		

The comparison can only show a relative proportion between the position of each form in number of lessons spent in study of it and use made of it in Latin of periodicals.

In determining the relative position of the various forms in frequency of occurrence, account is taken of the same word in various cases or persons, etc., but not of the same case or person repeated. The following table shows the frequency of occurrence of each of the forms listed in Lohr's table above:

	Frequency		Frequency
1. 3rd Declension	200	11. 4th Decl.	30
2. 2nd Declension	190	12. Imperative Mood	30
3. Adj. 1st and 2nd Decl.	168	13. Comparison Adj.	29
4. 1st Declension	128	14. Infinitive	24
5. 3rd Conj.	80	15. Subjunctive Mood	22
6. 1st Conj.	72	16. 5th Declension	22
7. Adj. 3rd Decl.	64	17. Irregular Verbs	20
8. Participles	56	18. Numerals	20
9. Passive Voice	47	19. 4th Conj.	17
10. 2nd Conj.	35	20. Deponent Verbs	13

	Frequency		Frequency
21. Verb-Sum	13	30. Relative Pron.	5
22. Personal Pron.	13	31. Impersonal Verb	4
23. 3rd Conj. Verbs-io	10	32. Compounds Sum	4
24. Gerund	10	33. Periphrastic	3
25. Poss. Adj.	10	34. Interrogative Pron.	3
26. Demon. Pron.	7	35. Reflexive Pron.	3
27. Indef. Pron.	7	36. Comparison Adv.	2
28. Intens. Pron.	6	37. Supine	1
29. Irreg. Adj.	6		

The most striking changes in positions show the subjunctive, irregular verbs, irregular adjectives, demonstrative pronouns, comparison of adverbs, and verb-sum at a lower end of the scale on the second list while the first declension, the fourth declension, adjectives of the first and second, and adjectives of the third declension, and the imperative mood take higher places on the second scale.

The difficulty of the forms which rank so much higher in the lessons spent upon them than in the number of times used, explains the variation for all except the comparison of adverbs. The reverse change in the scale of adjective and noun forms is explained by the frequent interjection of a noun or adjective singly, or in combination, into English sentences. While the imperative mood is a simple one to master, it is a favorite in ecclesiastical language and in mottoes or proverbs, hence its reversal in position.

The second part of Lohr's study for the composition of form tests, is based on the frequency of the following forms in Caesar, Cicero, and Vergil, according to Byrne's tabulation. Beside his figures are the corresponding ones from the periodical data.

Given by Lohr:		Periodical List:	
Form	Frequency	Form	Frequency
Nominative	6,088	Nominative	514
Genitive	3,302	Genitive	111
Dative	1,672	Dative	28
Accusative	9,627	Accusative	121
Ablative	6,832	Ablative	203

	Indicative Active	Indicative Passive	Indicative Active	Indicative Passive
Present	584	112	65	6
Imperfect	161	23	7	0
Future	84	20	3	0
Perfect	341	69	17	7
Fut. Per.	13	0	1	1
Pluperf.	83	9	0	0
	Subjunctive Active	Subjunctive Passive	Subjunctive Active	Subjunctive Passive
Present	147	26	17	4
Imperfect	244	52	0	0
Perfect	20	5	1	0
Pluperf.	105	17	1	0

Ratio of Singular to Plural=2½ to 1 Sing. 101 Plural 29

Third Person in Large Majority. Persons (1.33 (2.16 (3.81

The interchange in position of nominative and accusative in the two lists, is explained by the difference in construction of sentences in continued discourse and of words and phrases placed at random in sentences of another language.

The frequency of verb forms shows the same general tendency in the lists except that there are fewer of the tenses common to narration in the periodical list.

IV. Comparison with Byrne's Syntax List

In making this comparison it seems best to list the phrases under each heading except the nominative case and the indicative of main clauses. In the examples of the two latter there is no room for a question of the syntax.

Again in this study no account is taken of the repetition of the same phrase. No attempt is made to classify the list of words occurring singly, according to syntax.

All of these constructions can be included in the classification given by Byrne, except the Defining or Adjectival use of the Genitive. His classification of tenses is omitted entirely in the following. It seems unnecessary to use figures in this tabulation. Each construction will be marked with that year in the course of study to which Byrne has assigned it as a result of his investigation.

Nominative—
Examples omitted.

Vocative—

Third Year

Adeste Fideles
Ave Maria
Avete atque valete amici—
Eheu fugaces !
Non nobis, Domine
O Deus, ———
Proh Pudor
Salve Regina
Sit lux—, hospes amice

Genitive—

Possessive—First Year

advocatus diaboli
Aedes Christi
amicus curiae
ancilla rei publicae
ancilla theologiae
anima mundi
animo scriptoris
animus hominis conscius
cenae deorum
civitas Dei
codex studentium
Corpus Christi
dramatis bolshevikae
dramatis personae
ecclesia alterius orbis
fallentis semita vitae
fax mentis
filii lucis
filius nullius
genii loci
Gloria Dei
gloria mundi
lachrimae Aethiopiae
lachrimae puellarum
lingua Francae
loco parentis
natura rerum
Paradisi Gloria
paterfamilias
pax Ecclesiae
posse comitatus
praefecti Vigilium
refugium peccatorum
regnum ipsorum caelorum
religio grammatici
religio magistri
res populi
salus populi
sanguis martyrum
semen ecclesiae
specie aeternitatis
spiritus frumenti
Systema Naturae
vox Dei
vox populi

Defining—Not classified in Byrne

anno Domini
exempli gratia
lex talionis
locus standi
retalionis lex
tegmine fagi
tempore regis Eduardi

Subjective—First Year

a vinculo matrimonii
defectum sexus
gratia Domini nostri
incendium gloriae
lacrimae rerum
lusus naturae
rigor mortis
stigmata laudis
taedium vitae
vis inertiae

Objective—First Year

auri sacra fames
casus belli
casus foederis
causa mortis
confusio hominis
(elixir) vitae
faber fortunae suae

ignoti nulla cupido
institutum vitae
laudator temporis acti
reformatores studii
suggestio falsi
summa laus eloquentiae
suppressio veri
via crucis

Partitive—First Year

Idearum Operaticium Idea
in principiis laetitiae meae
primula veris
sanctum sanctorum
Summa Theologiae
tantum malorum
Ubinam gentium

Material—First Year

corpus delicti
dies irae
epistolarum libri
orbis terrarum
ordo saeclorum
pons asinorum
saecula saeculorum
Schola Cantorum
via vanitatis

Quality—Second Year

(animals) ferae naturae
sui generis

Value

None

With Adjectives—Second Year

integer vitae
mei haud immemores
particeps criminis

Remembering, Etc.—Fourth Year

Meminero tui
oblitus fuero tui

Admoneo, etc.

None

Miseret, etc.

None

Interest, etc.

None

Verbs of Plenty, etc.

None

Potior

None

Because of the relatively few examples of these last five uses of the genitive in Caesar, Cicero, and Vergil, Byrne does not give them a regular place in the course.

Dative,—

Indirect Object—First Year

Cedent arma togae
Deo gratias
Jubilate Deo
non nobis, Domine
Requiem—dant nobis
suum cuique tribuere
virginibus puerisque

With Special Verbs—First Year

credite mihi

With Compounds—First Year

adhaereat faucibus meis
suppositos cineri doloso
vigilantibus non
dormientibus subvenit

Reference—First Year

sic semper tyrannis
Tempus abire tibi est
Tibi seris, tibi metis
Vae victis

Agent—Second Year

None

Possessive—Second Year

Filioque
Sit lux, — tibi

Accusative—

Direct Object—First Year

amplificare rem
antecedentem deseruit
Arma Puerumque
arma virumque cano
caelum non animum mutant
campos aether—vestit
consummasset—haec verba
—custodiet ipsos custodes
Deo gratias
—emolliunt mores
Excitat auroram
Ex pede Herculem
Ex ungue leonem
Feret omnia tellus
haec meminisse
idem sentire
—indicat virum
ingenuas artes didicisse
locum tenens
—me tangere
—nec mores feros sinuisse
nihil habeo
—non facit saltum
Occupet extremum—
panem et circenses
Persicos odi
Quaerens institutum
Quem—vult perdere
quos tenet copula
Requiem dant
sequi deum
Sic oculos—manus—ora ferebat
Si vis pacem para bellum
Si vis bellum para pacem
suum cuique tribuere
Tantum malorum persuadere
Te deum laudamus
Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes

Purpose—First Year

Oblivioni detur dextra mea

With Adjectives—Second Year

Donec gratus eram tibi
Patens ingenio Campus

Direction, etc.

Facilis est descensus Averno

tria corda habere
Vidimus tantum
—volentem ducunt, nolentem trahunt

Adverbial—Second Year

None

Cognate—Fourth Year

Pauca loquitur

Two Accusatives—Third Year

Making, etc.

None

Accusing, etc.

quod senectutem accusem

Compounds

None

Synedochical—Fourth Year

None

Time and Space—Second Year

None

Limit—First Year

ad astra
ad caelum
ad dextram
ad inferna
ad infinitum
ad libitum
ad nauseam
ad Parnassum
ad personam, ad turgam, ad nauseam
(terminus) ad quem
ad valorem
in aeternum
in medias res
omnes rectum
reductio ad absurdum

Exclamation—Third Year

mirabile dictu
O Tempora, O Mores!

Subject of Infinitive—First Year

—esse te Deus jussit
—habere sese dicebat

With Prepositions—First Year

ad captandum vulgus
ad hoc
ad interim
ad litem
ante Agamemnona
ante bellum
ante mortem
contra nos
in imperium
in memoriam
inter alia
inter pares
inter se
intra species
per annum
per ardua
per aspera
per capita
per centum
per contra
per diem
per ignes
per se
post bellum
post mortem
propter defectum
propter virtutem suam
trans mare

Abbative—

Separation and Place Whence—First Year

ab initio
ab integro
a fortiori
a mensa et toro
a posteriori
a priori
a tergo
a vinculo
de monte
de novo
ex animo
ex cathedra
ex machina
ex nihilo
ex officio
ex parte
ex post facto
ex tempore

Source and Material—Second Year

e pluribus unum
ex ovo

Agent—First Year

ab hoste doceri

Comparison—Third Year

Hiberniores ipsis Hibernicis

Means and Way by Which—First Year

alta nive candidum
lumine purpureo vestit
rude iam donatus
similibus curantur
vi et armis

Utor, etc.—Second Year

functus officio

Cause—First Year

Jubilate Deo
mea culpa

Manner and Attendant Circumstances—First Year

bona fide
in absentia
in propria persona
in solido
in toto
magna cum laude
magna cum vi

maxima cum laude
mens aequa in arduis
motu proprio
otium cum dignitate
pari passu
prima facie
quo modo
requiescat in pace
sub silentio
summa cum laude
viva voce
vivere in pace

Accompaniment—First Year

cum omnibus vobis
gaudium vobiscum
pax vobiscum
Vademecum

Difference—Second Year

magno nec proximus intervallo

Quality—Second Year

pede Poena claudo

Price—No Assignment

None

Penalty—No Assignment

None

Specification and Accordance—First Year

beati pauperes spiritu
de causa mortis
de facto
de jure
ex pede Herculem
ex ungue leonem
ipsa lege
malum in se
moderatus in rebus
Tantae—ne animis
vir pietate gravis

Absolute—First Year

ceteris paribus
currente calamo
Deo volente
flagrante delicto
mutatis mutandis
pacata Hibernia
partibus infidelibus
pollice verso
tabula rasa
vice versa

Place—First Year

a sinistris
Domitores Britannia
imperium in imperio
in Arcadia
in capite
in corpore vili
in cortice
in excelsis
in extenso
in extremis
in humana re
in intellectu
in littera
in loco parentis
in media re
in principiis
in re
in sensu
in situ
in statu quo
in vacuo
non humili tantum loco
sed etiam vili
omnia in domo
parvum in multo
qua parte locatus
sub rosa
sub specie aeternitatis
sub tegmine

Time—First Year

anno Domini
suo tempore
tempore regis E.

Prepositions—First Year

absque injuria
de gustibus
de lunatico inquirendo

de minimis
de mortuis
de nuptiis
de omni re scibili et quibusdam aliis
de propaganda fide
de re publica
de senectute
pro bono publico
pro Deo, rege, et patria,
Hibernia, unanimis
pro forma
pro magnifico
pro mirifico
pro patria
pro rata
pro re nata
pro tanto
pro tempore
pro vita sua
quid pro quo
sine animo revertendi
sine die
sine qua non
sub judice
sub poena

Locative—Second Year

genus homo domi

INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

Indicative—

Omitted

Imperative—

adeste	dicite	festina	memento	tace
audi	cave	impera	nota	vade
ave	credite	incedite	para	valete
avete	divide	ite	pone	venite
circumspice	esto	jubilate	salve	vide

Noli—No Assignment

Noli me tangere

Ne and Imper.—Fourth Year

None

Cave—No Assignment

None

Subjunctive—

Hortatory—Fourth Year

Vivamus
Exultemus

Jussive, 2nd Pers.—Fourth Year

Habeas Corpus

Jussive, 3rd Pers.—Third Year

Caveat
Cedant arma—
Fiat experimentum—
Imprimatur
Occupet extremum—

Ne and 2nd Pers. Subj.—No Assignment

None

Deliberative—Third Year

None

Concessive—Third Year

None

Optative—Fourth Year

Absit omen
Adhaereat mea lingua—
Detur dextra mea
Requiescat
Sit lux, pax—tibi

Obligation—Fourth Year

None

Potential—Third Year

Unus quisque faber sit fortunae suae

For Imper. in Ind. Discourse—Second Year

None

For Interr. in Ind. Discourse—Second Year

None

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES

Quod—First Year

None

Volitive—First Year

None

Quin, etc.—Second Year

None

Fear—Second Year

None

Optative—No Assignment

None

Result—Second Year

None

Indirect Question—First Year

Natura rerum quae sit

Vides ut alta stet—

RELATIVE CLAUSES

Indicative—First Year

Quem—et qua parte deus jussit

Quem deus vult perdere

Qui haeret in littera

Quicquid id est

Qui non proficit

Qui pauca loquitur

Qui trans mare currunt

Quod erat demonstrandum

Quod non patet

Quos tenet

Status quo ante

Wish—No Assignment

None

Purpose—Second Year

None

Imperative—No Assignment

None

Characteristic—Second Year

Quod non fuerit in sensu

Quod non fuerit in intellectu

Quod senectutem accusem

Result—Third Year

None

Cause—Third Year

None

Concession—No Assignment

None

Condition—No Assignment

None

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

Misc. Indicative—First Year

Quantumcumque vis

Ut accidit

Ut distant--sic utile recto

Purpose—First Year

Do ut des

Pone me—ut collocer

Result—First Year

None

Time—Cum—First Year

Cum consummasset Jesus verba haec

Antequam, etc.—Second Year

None

Dum, etc.—Second Year

Dum vivimus

Postquam, etc.—Second Year

None

Proviso—Third Year
None

Cause—Cum—Second Year
None

Quod—First Year
Quod loqui—sciebat
Quoniam—est regnum—

Concession—Cum—Second Year
None

Quamquam, etc.—Third Year
None

Quamvis, etc.—No Assignment
Quamvis facile et jucundum loqui (verb omitted)

Etsi, etc.—Second Year
None

Conditions—Simp.—Third Year
Si monumentum requires
Si vis vivere in pace
Si vis pacem
Si vis bellum

More Vivid Future—Third Year
Si non meminero
Si non proposuero
Si oblitus fuero

Less Vivid Future—No Assignment
None

Contrary to Fact—Third Year
None

Mixed and Irregular—No Assignment
None

Reg. in Ind. Disc.—No Assignment
None

Mixed in Ind. Disc.—No Assignment
None

Comparison—Fourth Year
None

Subord. in Ind. Disc.—First Year
None

INFINITIVE

Subject—First Year
amplificare rem est
decorum est pro patria mori
esse quam videri (verb understood)
Fas est ab hoste doceri
Ingenuas didicisse—emolliunt—nec sinuisse feros
—Jucundum loqui, melius est tacere
meminisse juvabit
suum cuique tribuere (verb understood)
Tempus abire—est

Apposition—Second Year
None

Complementary—First Year
loqui sciebat
Memento mori
Memento vivere

Complementary (Cont.)
Noli tangere
nolle contendere
nolle prosequi
vis vivere
vult perdere

Object—First Year
Quem te esse deus jussit

Ind. Disc.—First Year
—tria corda habere sese dicebat

With Adjectives—Second Year
None

Exclamation—No Asignment
None

Historical—Second Year
None

Purpose, etc.—Fourth Year
None

PARTICIPLES

Present—Second Year

antecedentem
causans
currente
fallentis
ferentes
flagrante
nolens
pendens
quaerens
recubans
studentium
volens

Perfect—First Year

acti
clausum
disjecti
donatus
facto
functus
gestae
judicata
mutatis
nata
pacata
paratus
rata
rasa
scriptum
suppositos
verso

Future—No Assignment

Morituri

Act. Periph.—Third Year

None

Gerundive—First Year

ad captandum vulgus
de lunatico inquirendo
de propaganda fide
mutatis mutandis

Pass. Periphr.—First Year

delenda est
erat demonstrandum
est disputandum

Gerund—First Year

ad captandum
ad loquendum
amplificare rem orando
ad referendum
furor loquendi
modus operandi
modus vivendi
sine animo revertendi

Supine in—um—Second Year

None

In—u—Fourth Year

mirabile dictu

CHAPTER V—Pedagogical Value of Material Based on Tests

1. Construction of Tests.

The material for these tests was furnished by the data of the Latin from periodicals. The selection was made chiefly on the basis of frequency of occurrence. Professor Henmon, Head of the Department of Education at the University of Wisconsin, supervised the construction of the tests.[1]

As a matter of convenience in grading papers, a choice was made of 50 words, 50 phrases, and 20 abbreviations.

a. Words

1. aegis
2. afflatus
3. alter
4. alumni
5. aqua
6. circa
7. contra
8. credo
9. desideratum
10. ego
11. emeritus
12. ergo
13. esse
14. exeunt
15. fenestra
16. filius
17. finis
18. gloria
19. homo
20. impedimenta
21. incubus
22. infra
23. intra
24. ipse
25. locus
26. mater
27. multum
28. mores
29. nihil, nil
30. non
31. onus
32. opus
33. pabulum
34. pater
35. primo
36. qua
37. quondam
38. regina
39. sanctum
40. sic
41. stet
42. supra
43. tandem
44. terminus
45. terra
46. toga
47. versus
48. via
49. vigilantes
50. vita

b. Phrases

1. ad infinitum
2. ad libitum
3. ad nauseam
4. ad valorem
5. alma mater
6. ante bellum
7. ante mortem
8. bona fide
9. casus belli
10. de facto
11. de jure
12. deus ex machina
13. dramatis personae
14. e pluribus unum
15. ex cathedra
16. ex officio
17. ex post facto
18. habeas corpus
19. homo sapiens
20. in loco parentis
21. in medias res

[1] Since the writing of this chapter, Professor Henmon has given the tests to some thousand students. The results are to be published by the Bureau of Educational Research. The test was published with slight variations as the Wisconsin Test in Latin Words, Phrases, and Abbreviations Occurring in English.

22. in memoriam
23. in toto
24. mirabile dictu
25. modus operandi
26. modus vivendi
27. mutatis mutandis
28. ne plus ultra
29. non possumus
30. pax vobiscum
31. per annum
32. per capita
33. per diem
34. per se
35. persona grata
36. post bellum
37. post mortem
38. prima facie
39. pro rata
40. quid pro quo
41. rara avis
42. reductio ad absurdun
43. sine die
44. sine qua non
45. status quo
46. sub rosa
47. sui generis
48. vice verso
49. vox humana
50. vox populi

c. Abbreviations

1. A.B.
2. A.D.
3. a.m.
4. e.g.
5. et al.
6. etc.
7. incog.
8. ibid.
9. i. e.
10. lb.
11. m.
12. n.b.
13. p.m.
14. P.S.
15. Q.E.D.
16. seq.
17. ss.
18. v.
19. viz.
20. vs.

2. Results of Tests.

These tests were given to about 450 students in senior English classes of five different high schools. Directions were given to write the English meaning as nearly as possible. No time limit was given.

The following tables show the records made by students who have studied Latin and those who have not, differences in native ability being discounted by grouping together pupils of like general ability. The rank of each pupil in general scholarship is determined by the teacher's judgment.

a) University of Wisconsin High School

No. pupils	Rank	Semesters of Latin	AVERAGE Words	Phrases	Abbrev.
8	G	0	21.5	13.25	45
4	G	2	50	43	65
7	G	4	59.7	45.7	58.6
3	G	6	62	50.6	60
1	G	8	74	62	70
18	F	0	18.7	10.8	46.1
4	F	2	36	23.5	40
5	F	4	62.4	43.6	58
3	P	0	11.3	8	31.6
1	P	6	46	28	45

b) Central High School of Madison, Wisconsin

1	A	0	72	76	65
2	A	2	64	54	57.5
3	A	4	74	65.3	80
2	A	6	71	61	55
9	B	0	28	20	52.2
6	B	2	44.3	34	44.16
6	B	4	45	34.6	51.6
13	B	6	72	62.46	61.15
14	C	0	26.86	13.57	41.78
13	C	2	40.77	27.5	42.7
7	C	4	42	36.9	49.3
6	C	6	63.66	55.3	57.5
16	D	0	21.25	14.75	42.8
4	D	2	36	26	41.25
5	D	4	45.2	36.8	42
3	D	6	56	42	53.3
4	E	0	24	14.5	35
2	E	4	39	25	57.5

c) High School of Janesville, Wisconsin

No. pupils	Rank	Semesters of Latin	AVERAGE Words	Phrases	Abbrev.
3	A	0	18.66	12.66	41.66
1	A	2	44	32	45
1	A	7	66	64	40
27	B	0	18.07	14.37	42.40
2	B	2	40	27	45
3	B	4 or 5	61.3	49.3	58.3
41	C	0	14.14	9.85	37.92
4	C	½ or 1	20.5	8	36.25
4	C	4	34	24	42.5
1	C	7	68	60	60
8	D	0	10.25	8	36.87
1	D	2	32	14	55
2	Fail	0	9	8	30

d) High School of Stoughton, Wisconsin

No. pupils	Rank	Semesters of Latin	AVERAGE Words	Phrases	Abbrev.
7	A	0	18.86	14.57	43.57
5	A	1 or 2	30.4	23.2	40
9	A	4	43.55	37.1	43.9
4	A	6	54.5	42	48.75
24	B	0	12.5	8.33	36.04
5	B	2	37.2	23.6	42
4	B	4	34	27.5	40
4	B	5 or 6	54.5	49	46.25
19	C	0	7.68	6.84	30.52
1	C	2	40	24	30
3	C	4	40.66	30.66	35
1	C	8	58	36	30
5	D	0	4	2.4	27

e) High School of Eau Claire, Wisconsin

No. pupils	Rank	Semesters of Latin	AVERAGE Words	Phrases	Abbrev.
5	A	0	20.4	17.2	49
3	A	3	56	30	41.66
2	A	4	53	69	75
1	A	8	80	74	85
29	B	0	15.65	12.2	43.6
4	B	2	44.5	33	53.75
4	B	4	46.5	38	50
2	B	6	59	60	75
24	C	0	15.4	15.25	42.7
2	C	2	35	29	52.5
7	C	4	53.1	45.7	50.7

f) A Summary of All the Tests

16	A	0	22.6	18.87	46.25
11	A	2 or 3	44.7	31.45	44.09
14	A	4	51.35	47.7	56.07
6	A	6	60	48.3	50.8
2	A	7 or 8	73	69	62.5
97	B	0	17.17	12.66	42.3
21	B	2	45	32.38	49.5
24	B	4	49.75	39.08	52.29
22	B	6	66.27	58.18	59.54
1	B	8	74	62	70
116	C	0	15.59	11.04	39.4
24	C	1 or 2	36	23.58	41.45
26	C	4	47.15	37.8	48.65
6	C	6	63	55.3	57.5
2	C	7 or 8	63	48	45
32	D	0	14.87	10.5	37.8
5	D	2	35.2	23.6	44
5	D	4	45.2	36.8	42
4	D	6	53.5	38.5	51.25
2	Fail	0	9	8	30

An examination of these tables shows the following general tendencies:

1) Pupils who have studied Latin show a higher average.

2) All averages are low.

3) The averages on phrases are lower than on words and abbreviations in practically every group.

4) The greatest increase in averages on Latin words is found after the first two semesters study of Latin. No regularity exists in regard to the proportionate gain of the various groups in familiarity with phrases and abbreviations during successive years of study.

5) The non-Latin groups score higher in the tests on abbreviations than in the others. There is also less variation in the scores on abbreviations as a result of the study of Latin.

To sum up, one finds the material as a whole unfamiliar to the pupils tested. They score highest on abbreviations and lowest on phrases. This fact is doubtless due to the presence in both English and Latin high school courses of a limited study of abbreviations and to a place in neither for the study of common Latin phrases.

CHAPTER VI—Use of the Material in a Latin Course

It is suggested that the material may be subdivided according to familiarity of content, for three different uses, namely, 1) drill — 2) illustrative —, and 3) problem — material.

1. Drill Material.

The content of the tests which are based on frequency of occurence, logically furnishes a supply of drill material since it is found to be quite unfamiliar to senior high school students.

In order to judge the relative familiarity of the individual words, phrases, and abbreviations, 25 lists of each were taken at random from the tests given. Each word, phrase, etc. was checked on the number of times it was correctly defined in the 25 sets of the complete test. Not accuracy but an apparent understanding of the Latin was considered in the grading, e.g., A. D. was defined repeatedly as 'after the birth of Christ,' but was counted correct.

The following only in each list were known as many as 15 times out of the 25:

Words

alumni	impedimenta	pater
circa	intra	primo
contra	locus	terminus
credo	mater	terra
exeunt	multum	toga
finis	nihil, nil	versus
gloria	non	via

Abbreviations

A. D.	i.e.	P.S.
a.m.	lb.	
etc.	p.m.	

Phrases

alma mater	in memoriam	vice versa
ante mortem	per annum	
dramatis personae	post mortem	

Since this representation is typical of all the tests given and since the high school student in senior English should be at least

as well equipped as the average high school graduate to appreciate the meaning of his recreational reading, it is evident that real drill is needed somewhere in the course on words, phrases, and abbreviations which require recognition as frequently as these do.

The field for illustrative and problem material may be limited to phrases, for they embody the opportunity for study of forms and syntax as well as for vocabulary. The fact that in vocabulary, forms, and syntax, they present little or nothing outside of what is found in the regular high school course, makes them especially adaptable for such a purpose.

The choice within this general field must rest on content alone since it is not feasible to test the pupils' familiarity with such a wide range of material.

There is so little in the lists of religious and miscellaneous phrases that would be useful or interesting to the average body of students that they may be eliminated from consideration here.

Variety of syntax would be a prime factor in the utility of phrases for illustrative or problem purposes. A careful tabulation of the different constructions in syntax found in the four groups of phrases, results in these figures: 1) Legal — 21 varieties, General — 30, Proverbs and Mottoes — 35, and Literary — 41. There is no division of syntax illustrated in legal phrases that is not illustrated in one of the other three. This group may be dropped then, except for those phrases which occur frequently enough to make them drill material.

Because of the more prosaic nature of the content of the general phrases and proverbs, both in vocabulary and in interpretation, they would seem more adaptable to the use of problem-material. The particularly wide variety in the syntax of literary phrases makes them desirable for illustrations, and with such a use, their emotional appeal need not be lost as it might be in a purely intellectual study. No attempt is made here to classify the individual phrases of each group according to the use that may be made of them.

CHAPTER VII—Summary and Conclusions

The range and frequency of Latin words, phrases, and abbreviations in English periodicals and newspapers is great enough to warrant their consideration as an objective of study in Latin.

A comparison of their content in vocabulary, form, and syntax with statistics taken from the texts used in the present course, shows practically nothing in these phrases not already included in the course as we have it. The elimination of miscellaneous and religious phrases used only for special needs, makes the small difference in vocabulary quite negligible.

A test based on the most common words, phrases, and abbreviations, when given to high school classes in senior English, revealed a striking unfamiliarity of the average student with the content of the test, especially with the group of phrases.

The phrase lists, besides being desirable for study because of their unfamiliarity, furnish a comprehensive field for problems in form and syntax. Their range is such as to make them useful in three ways,—for drill, problems in syntax, and for illustrations.

It would seem that such material as is found in the content of the tests should receive special attention early in the course. The occurrence of this Latin in widely read English magazines makes an understanding of it desirable for all high school students. If it is not included in some required course, it should at least be studied in the first or second year of the Latin course where most students will be benefitted. The study of phrases more desirable for problem or illustrative material may, if necessary under the pressure of time, be limited to students who continue the course in Latin.